



Amman-Al Quds Model United Nations

نسخة الأمم المتحدة لعمان والقدس

## UNDC TOPIC 2

### **Enhancing the Enforcement of the Prohibition on the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Biological and Toxin Weapons, and Ensuring Their Complete Destruction**

Biological and toxin weapons are some of the most lethal tools that a state or group might use. They are made of viruses, bacteria or other hazardous substances that are capable of infecting and killing humans, animals and crops. These weapons are prohibited by international law under the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), but implementation of the convention is weak. Many countries have joined the BWC, but there is no official system for inspecting laboratories or ensuring that governments obey the regulations. This enables certain states to hide illegal activities behind closed doors, particularly in areas with limited transparency or political systems that are closed to international observers. This issue is global in scope, whether or not states directly participate in the production of such weapons. In today's society, when modern technologies and scientific research can be utilized for either peaceful or destructive objectives, the possibility of someone misusing biology as a weapon is increasing. This is crucial

because a biological strike may begin quietly, spread rapidly and generate chaos harming health systems, economies, and international security.

One of the main reasons this issue is so difficult to resolve is that biological research is usually multipurpose, which means it can be used for both good and bad reasons. Laboratories all across the world are working on vaccines, cures, and medical improvements, yet the same knowledge and equipment can also be used to create dangerous weapons. In countries with weak laws or little inspection, this limit is frequently crossed without being discovered. Adding to the complication is the lack of trust between nations, particularly in locations where political tensions or past conflicts have made collaboration difficult. Some states may refuse to allow outside inspections, believing that they will reveal national secrets or weaken their security. At the same time, the increasing capability of biotechnology makes it easier for both governments and terrorist organizations to develop or obtain biological weapons. Even one crisis, whether intentional or not, could have terrible consequences. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated how quickly disease may travel across borders and take over healthcare systems, even when not weaponised. A planned release of a dangerous virus would raise even greater anxiety, disrupt economies and damage the trust that holds the international system together. This issue cannot be solved by a single country; it requires international cooperation, strict rules, and open communication.

This agenda topic closely aligns with the root of AQMUN's 2025 theme "Empowering the Excluded.". The threat from biological and toxin weapons does not strike everyone equally. Displaced populations, those living in conflict zones, and communities without proper healthcare systems are often excluded from global decision-making processes. These people rarely have the resources or political power to protect themselves against such dangers, despite the fact that they face most of the implications if an outbreak or attack occurs. The lack of punishment for violations of international agreements such as the Biological Weapons Convention leaves the most vulnerable defenceless, silenced by systems that favour state power and privacy over human dignity and inclusion. Addressing this issue requires more than just reducing violence, it also calls for creating a world with greater justice in which every country and everyone is treated equally in conversations about global safety. Reflecting the focus of AQMUN 2025, increasing global cooperation on biological disarmament must include raising the voices of those who are vulnerable, as well as ensuring that international security initiatives are inclusive, just and based on equity and empowerment principles.